

result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:15:12 ON 19 JUL 2005

=> file medline

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.21

0.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:15:22 ON 19 JUL 2005

FILE LAST UPDATED: 16 JUL 2005 (20050716/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

On December 19, 2004, the 2005 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2005 is now available. For details enter HELP
RLOAD at an arrow prompt (=>). See also:

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/>

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html

OLDMEDLINE now back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the
MeSH 2005 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

=> e Schirmacher V/au

E1	1	SCHIRRMACHER THOMAS/AU
E2	1	SCHIRRMACHER U O/AU
E3	280 -->	SCHIRRMACHER V/AU
E4	29	SCHIRRMACHER VOLKER/AU
E5	1	SCHIRRMACHER W/AU
E6	1	SCHIRRMACHER VOLKER/AU
E7	1	SCHIRRMANN/AU
E8	1	SCHIRRMANN I/AU
E9	3	SCHIRRMANN T/AU
E10	2	SCHIRRMANN THOMAS/AU
E11	20	SCHIRMEIER H/AU
E12	4	SCHIRMEIER HORST/AU

=> s e3

L1 280 "SCHIRRMACHER V"/AU

=> s e4

L2 29 "SCHIRRMACHER VOLKER"/AU

=> s l1 and activation by cancer vaccine

488775 ACTIVATION

502840 CANCER

85621 VACCINE

0 ACTIVATION BY CANCER VACCINE

(ACTIVATION(1W) CANCER(W) VACCINE)

L3 0 L1 AND ACTIVATION BY CANCER VACCINE

=> s l1 and cancer vaccine

502840 CANCER

85621 VACCINE

416 CANCER VACCINE

(CANCER(W) VACCINE)

L4 7 L1 AND CANCER VACCINE

=> d 14 1-7

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
 AN 1999285706 MEDLINE
 DN PubMed ID: 10359211
 TI An effective strategy of human tumor vaccine modification by coupling bispecific costimulatory molecules.
 AU Haas C; Herold-Mende C; Gerhards R; **Schirmacher V**
 CS German Cancer Research Center, Tumor Immunology Program, Heidelberg.
 SO Cancer gene therapy, (1999 May-Jun) 6 (3) 254-62.
 Journal code: 9432230. ISSN: 0929-1903.
 CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LA English
 FS Priority Journals; AIDS
 EM 199910
 ED Entered STN: 19991014
 Last Updated on STN: 19991014
 Entered Medline: 19991005

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
 AN 1999273423 MEDLINE
 DN PubMed ID: 10341877
 TI Human tumor cell modification by virus infection: an efficient and safe way to produce **cancer vaccine** with pleiotropic immune stimulatory properties when using Newcastle disease virus.
 AU **Schirmacher V**; Haas C; Bonifer R; Ahlert T; Gerhards R; Ertel C
 CS Division of Cellular Immunology, German Cancer Research Center, Heidelberg, Germany.
 SO Gene therapy, (1999 Jan) 6 (1) 63-73.
 Journal code: 9421525. ISSN: 0969-7128.
 CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LA English
 FS Priority Journals
 EM 199906
 ED Entered STN: 19990618
 Last Updated on STN: 19990618
 Entered Medline: 19990610

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
 AN 1999081280 MEDLINE
 DN PubMed ID: 9865682
 TI Immunization with virus-modified tumor cells.
 AU **Schirmacher V**; Ahlert T; Probstle T; Steiner H H; Herold-Mende C; Gerhards R; Hagmuller E; Steiner H H
 CS Abteilung Zellulare Immunologie (G0100), Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum, Heidelberg, Germany.
 SO Seminars in oncology, (1998 Dec) 25 (6) 677-96. Ref: 66
 Journal code: 0420432. ISSN: 0093-7754.
 CY United States
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 General Review; (REVIEW)
 (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
 LA English
 FS Priority Journals
 EM 199901
 ED Entered STN: 19990128
 Last Updated on STN: 19990128
 Entered Medline: 19990114

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
 AN 1998192213 MEDLINE
 DN PubMed ID: 9533542
 TI Bispecific antibodies increase T-cell stimulatory capacity in vitro of human autologous virus-modified tumor vaccine.
 AU Haas C; Strauss G; Moldenhauer G; Iorio R M; **Schirmacher V**
 CS Division of Cellular Immunology, German Cancer Research Center, Heidelberg.
 SO Clinical cancer research: an official journal of the American Association

for Cancer Research, (1998 Mar) 4 (3) 721-30.
 Journal code: 9502500. ISSN: 1078-0432.

CY United States
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LA English
 FS Priority Journals; AIDS
 EM 199805
 ED Entered STN: 19980609
 Last Updated on STN: 19980609
 Entered Medline: 19980528

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
 AN 97154859 MEDLINE
 DN PubMed ID: 9001573
 TI Immunogenicity increase of autologous tumor cell vaccines by virus infection and attachment of bispecific antibodies.
 AU Haas C; **Schirrmacher V**
 CS German Cancer Research Center, Tumor Immunology, Program (0710), Heidelberg, Germany.
 SO Cancer immunology, immunotherapy : CII, (1996 Nov) 43 (3) 190-4. Ref: 41
 Journal code: 8605732. ISSN: 0340-7004.
 CY GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 General Review; (REVIEW)
 (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
 LA English
 FS Priority Journals
 EM 199702
 ED Entered STN: 19970227
 Last Updated on STN: 19970227
 Entered Medline: 19970210

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
 AN 95334878 MEDLINE
 DN PubMed ID: 7610516
 TI [Tumor vaccination in renal cell carcinoma with and without interleukin-2 (IL-2) as adjuvant. A clinical contribution to the development of effective active specific immunization].
 Tumorstimmung bei Nierenzellkarzinom mit und ohne Interleukin-2 (IL-2) als Adjuvans. Ein klinischer Beitrag zur Entwicklung wirksamer aktiver spezifischer Immunisierung.
 AU Pomer S; Thiele R; Staehler G; Drehmer I; Lohrke H; **Schirrmacher V**
 CS Abteilung Urologie, Universitat Heidelberg.
 SO Der Urologe. Ausg. A, (1995 May) 34 (3) 215-20.
 Journal code: 1304110. ISSN: 0340-2592.
 CY GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
 DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LA German
 FS Priority Journals; AIDS
 EM 199508
 ED Entered STN: 19950828
 Last Updated on STN: 19970203
 Entered Medline: 19950811

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
 AN 93046225 MEDLINE
 DN PubMed ID: 1423321
 TI Immunity and metastasis: in situ activation of protective T cells by virus modified cancer vaccines.
 AU **Schirrmacher V**
 CS Institut fur Immunologie und Genetik, Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum, Heidelberg, Germany.
 SO Cancer surveys, (1992) 13 129-54. Ref: 85
 Journal code: 8218015. ISSN: 0261-2429.
 CY United States
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 General Review; (REVIEW)

(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199212
ED Entered STN: 19930122
Last Updated on STN: 19930122
Entered Medline: 19921201

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:15:12 ON 19 JUL 2005)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:15:22 ON 19 JUL 2005

E SCHIRRMACHER V/AU

L1 280 S E3
L2 29 S E4
L3 0 S L1 AND ACTIVATION BY CANCER VACCINE
L4 7 S L1 AND CANCER VACCINE

=> s l2 and cancer vaccine

502840 CANCER

85621 VACCINE

416 CANCER VACCINE

(CANCER (W) VACCINE)

L5 0 L2 AND CANCER VACCINE

=> s l2 and cancer

502840 CANCER

L6 12 L2 AND CANCER

=> d l6 1-12 ti

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN

TI Clinical trials of antitumor vaccination with an autologous tumor cell vaccine modified by virus infection: improvement of patient survival based on improved antitumor immune memory.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN

TI T-cell triggering by CD3- and CD28-binding molecules linked to a human virus-modified tumor cell vaccine.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN

TI Antitumor immunization of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma patients with a virus-modified autologous tumor cell vaccine.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN

TI Antitumor vaccination in patients with head and neck squamous cell carcinomas with autologous virus-modified tumor cells.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN

TI Antitumor vaccination of patients with glioblastoma multiforme: a pilot study to assess feasibility, safety, and clinical benefit.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN

TI Specifically activated memory T cell subsets from cancer patients recognize and reject xenotransplanted autologous tumors.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN

TI Characteristics of a potent tumor vaccine-induced secondary anti-tumor T cell response.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN

TI A novel tumour model system for the study of long-term protective immunity and immune T cell memory.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN

TI Efficient engraftment of human primary breast cancer transplants

in nonconditioned NOD/Scid mice.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN
TI Influence of adjuvant hormone therapy and chemotherapy on the immune system analysed in the bone marrow of patients with breast **cancer**

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN
TI T cell memory, anergy and immunotherapy in breast **cancer**.

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN
TI Cognate interactions between memory T cells and tumor antigen-presenting dendritic cells from bone marrow of breast **cancer** patients:
bidirectional cell stimulation, survival and antitumor activity in vivo.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:15:12 ON 19 JUL 2005)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:15:22 ON 19 JUL 2005

E SCHIRRMACHER V/AU

L1 280 S E3
L2 29 S E4
L3 0 S L1 AND ACTIVATION BY CANCER VACCINE
L4 7 S L1 AND CANCER VACCINE
L5 0 S L2 AND CANCER VACCINE
L6 12 S L2 AND CANCER

=> file biosis

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

3.85

4.06

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 09:19:48 ON 19 JUL 2005

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FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.

CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 14 July 2005 (20050714/ED)

FILE RELOADED: 19 October 2003.

=> e Schirmmacher V/au

E1 2 SCHIRRMACHER S/AU
E2 1 SCHIRRMACHER U O E/AU
E3 344 --> SCHIRRMACHER V/AU
E4 90 SCHIRRMACHER VOLKER/AU
E5 1 SCHIRRMANN I/AU
E6 1 SCHIRRMANN INES/AU
E7 1 SCHIRRMANN T/AU
E8 4 SCHIRRMANN THOMAS/AU
E9 16 SCHIRRMEIER H/AU
E10 4 SCHIRRMEIER HORST/AU
E11 2 SCHIRRMEISTER D/AU
E12 1 SCHIRRMEISTER F/AU

=> s e3

L7 344 "SCHIRRMACHER V"/AU

=> s e4

L8 90 "SCHIRRMACHER VOLKER"/AU

=> s 17 and cancer vaccines

493163 CANCER

30108 VACCINES

616 CANCER VACCINES

(CANCER (W) VACCINES)

L9 4 L7 AND CANCER VACCINES

=> d 19 1-4

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1997:216206 BIOSIS
DN PREV199799522710
TI Tumor-cell number and viability as quality and efficacy parameters of
autologous virus-modified **cancer vaccines** in patients
with breast or ovarian cancer.
AU Ahlert, T.; Sauerbrei, W.; Bastert, G.; Ruhland, S.; Bartik, B.;
Simiantonaki, N.; Schumacher, J.; Haecker, B.; Schumacher, M.;
Schirrmacher, V. [Reprint author]
CS Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum, Abteilung 710, Im Neuenheimer Feld 280,
69120 Heidelberg, Germany
SO Journal of Clinical Oncology, (1997) Vol. 15, No. 4, pp. 1354-1366.
CODEN: JCONDN. ISSN: 0732-183X.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 22 May 1997
Last Updated on STN: 22 May 1997

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1994:113181 BIOSIS
DN PREV199497126181
TI Active specific immunotherapy: A new modality of cancer treatment
involving the patient's own immune system.
AU **Schirrmacher, V.**
CS Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum, Abteilung Zellulaire Immunol., Im
Neuenheimer Feld 280, D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany
SO Onkologie, (1993) Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 290-296.
CODEN: ONKOD2. ISSN: 0378-584X.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 14 Mar 1994
Last Updated on STN: 14 Mar 1994

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1992:420038 BIOSIS
DN PREV199243064188; BR43:64188
TI IMMUNITY AND METASTASIS IN-SITU ACTIVATION OF PROTECTIVE T CELLS BY VIRUS
MODIFIED **CANCER VACCINES**.
AU **SCHIRRMACHER V** [Reprint author]
CS INST IMMUNOL GENET, DEUTSCHES KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM, IM NEUENHEIMER FELD
280, 6900 HEIDELBERG 1, GER
SO Cancer Surv., (1992) pp. 129-154. MCMICHAEL, A. J. AND W. F. BODMER (ED.).
CANCER SURVEYS, VOL. 13. A NEW LOOK AT TUMOUR IMMUNOLOGY. VII+211P. COLD
SPRING HARBOR LABORATORY PRESS: PLAINVIEW, NEW YORK, USA. ILLUS.
Publisher: Series: Cancer Surveys.
CODEN: CASUD7. ISSN: 0261-2429. ISBN: 0-87969-370-3.
DT Book
FS BR
LA ENGLISH
ED Entered STN: 14 Sep 1992
Last Updated on STN: 14 Sep 1992

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1991:229694 BIOSIS
DN PREV199191121154; BA91:121154
TI DESIGN OF A VIRUS-MODIFIED AUTOLOGOUS TUMOR VACCINE FOR ACTIVE-SPECIFIC
IMMUNOTHERAPY OF CANCER METASTASIS.
AU **SCHIRRMACHER V** [Reprint author]; VON HOEGEN P; AHLERT T;
HEICAPPELL R
CS DEUTSCHES KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENT, INST IMMUNOL GENET, IM NEUENHEIMER FELD
200, W-6900 HEIDELBERG 1, GERMANY
SO Archiv fuer Geschwulstforschung, (1991) Vol. 61, No. 1, pp. 23-27.

CODEN: ARGEAR. ISSN: 0003-911X.
DT Article
FS BA
LA ENGLISH
ED Entered STN: 9 May 1991
Last Updated on STN: 9 May 1991

=> d 19 1-4 all

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1997:216206 BIOSIS
DN PREV199799522710
TI Tumor-cell number and viability as quality and efficacy parameters of
autologous virus-modified **cancer vaccines** in patients
with breast or ovarian cancer.
AU Ahlert, T.; Sauerbrei, W.; Bastert, G.; Ruhland, S.; Bartik, B.;
Simiantonaki, N.; Schumacher, J.; Haecker, B.; Schumacher, M.;
Schirrmacher, V. [Reprint author]
CS Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum, Abteilung 710, Im Neuenheimer Feld 280,
69120 Heidelberg, Germany
SO Journal of Clinical Oncology, (1997) Vol. 15, No. 4, pp. 1354-1366.
CODEN: JCONDN. ISSN: 0732-183X.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 22 May 1997
Last Updated on STN: 22 May 1997
AB Purpose: We investigated quality and efficacy criteria of an autologous,
physically and immunologically purified, Newcastle disease virus
(NDV)-modified, irradiated tumor-cell vaccine (ATV-NDV) by analyzing three
independent cohorts (a through c) of patients vaccinated between 1991 and
1995. Materials and Methods: Included were 63 patients with primary
breast cancer (a), 27 with metastatic pretreated breast cancer (b), and 31
with metastatic pretreated ovarian cancer (c). In addition to vaccine,
cohorts b and c received nonspecific immunotherapy as supportive
treatment. After cryoconservation and purification, the vaccines varied
in applied numbers of viable cells and dead cell contaminations. We
retrospectively hypothesized that an immunogenic vaccine should contain at
least 1.5 times 10^{-6} viable tumor cells and viability should be at least
33%. Each cohort was thus divided into two groups: one that received
vaccine type A (A), fulfilling both criteria; and the other type B (B),
missing one or both criteria. Results: Conventional prognostic factors
were well balanced between A and B in cohorts a and c. In cohort a, there
was a benefit in survival ($P = .026$) and disease-free survival ($P = .089$)
for A. In addition, in cohort a, the relative risk of dying in the group
that received A as compared with B was 0.2 (univariate Cox model). There
were also survival trends in favor of A versus B ($P = .18$ and $P = .09$,
respectively) in cohorts b and c, with relative risks of 0.5 and 0.42,
respectively. In cohort b, the survival benefit could not be ascribed to
vaccine quality alone, because of prognostic imbalance in favor of A.
Conclusion: In cohort c, like in cohort a, the survival benefit of A may
be ascribed to the ATV-NDV vaccine quality, since prognostic factors were
not biased. This could imply clinical effectivity in breast and ovarian
cancer with ATV-NDV high-quality vaccine. Furthermore, the data provide
clinically relevant information for standardization and quality control of
autologous tumor-cell vaccines. A randomized study is urgently needed.
CC Cytology - Human 02508
Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Pathology - General 12502
Reproductive system - General and methods 16501
Pharmacology - General 22002
Neoplasms - General 24002
IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Cell Biology; Oncology (Human
Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pathology; Pharmacology; Reproductive
System (Reproduction)
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
AUTOLOGOUS VIRUS-MODIFIED CANCER VACCINE; BREAST CANCER; NEOPLASTIC

DISEASE; NUMBER; ONCOLOGY; OVARIAN CANCER; PATIENT; PHARMACOLOGY;
REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM DISEASE/FEMALE; TUMOR CELL; VIABILITY

ORGN Classifier

Hominidae 86215

Super Taxa

Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia

Organism Name

human

Taxa Notes

Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

AN 1994:113181 BIOSIS

DN PREV199497126181

TI Active specific immunotherapy: A new modality of cancer treatment
involving the patient's own immune system.

AU **Schirmacher, V.**

CS Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum, Abteilung Zellulaire Immunol., Im
Neuenheimer Feld 280, D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany

SO Onkologie, (1993) Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 290-296.

CODEN: ONKOD2. ISSN: 0378-584X.

DT Article

LA English

ED Entered STN: 14 Mar 1994

Last Updated on STN: 14 Mar 1994

AB This review deals with active specific immunotherapy (ASI) - a type of
cancer immunotherapy which involves the use of **cancer**
vaccines for active immunization of cancer patients. It starts
with theoretical foundations, then summarizes preclinical data from animal
models and then presents and discusses clinical observations from
respective immunotherapy trials. Based on new insights into T-cell
stimulation (two-signal activation) and on own experience in immunological
cancer rejection in metastasizing animal tumor models, we propose for ASI
studies the use of a two-component cancer vaccine for postoperative active
immunization. As a specific component, we use intact, viable,
radiation-inactivated autologous tumor cells, which should represent the
closest match to a patient's own cancer. If this is not possible, cells
from allogeneic corresponding tumors or from homologous tumor cell lines
could be used. As a second nonspecific component, we have good experience
with a virus, the Newcastle Disease Virus (NDV), which can easily attach
to the cells of the vaccine to facilitate the delivery of costimulatory
signals to tumor-reactive T cells. Clinical experience with ASI and
variables of potential importance for the design of **cancer**
vaccines are also reviewed.

CC Cytology - Human 02508

Pathology - Therapy 12512

Blood - Blood cell studies 15004

Blood - Lymphatic tissue and reticuloendothelial system 15008

Pharmacology - Clinical pharmacology 22005

Pharmacology - Immunological processes and allergy 22018

Neoplasms - Immunology 24003

Neoplasms - Therapeutic agents and therapy 24008

Virology - Animal host viruses 33506

Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508

IT Major Concepts

Blood and Lymphatics (Transport and Circulation); Cell Biology;

Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences);

Microbiology; Oncology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pharmacology

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

CANCER VACCINE; T-CELL STIMULATION

ORGN Classifier

Hominidae 86215

Super Taxa

Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia

Organism Name

human

Taxa Notes

Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

ORGN Classifier
Paramyxoviridae 03503
Super Taxa
Negative Sense ssRNA Viruses; Viruses; Microorganisms
Organism Name
Newcastle disease virus
Taxa Notes
Microorganisms, Negative Sense Single-Stranded RNA Viruses, Viruses

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1992:420038 BIOSIS
DN PREV199243064188; BR43:64188
TI IMMUNITY AND METASTASIS IN-SITU ACTIVATION OF PROTECTIVE T CELLS BY VIRUS
MODIFIED **CANCER VACCINES**.
AU **SCHIRRMACHER V** [Reprint author]
CS INST IMMUNOL GENET, DEUTSCHES KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM, IM NEUENHEIMER FELD
280, 6900 HEIDELBERG 1, GER
SO Cancer Surv., (1992) pp. 129-154. MCMICHAEL, A. J. AND W. F. BODMER (ED.).
CANCER SURVEYS, VOL. 13. A NEW LOOK AT TUMOUR IMMUNOLOGY. VII+211P. COLD
SPRING HARBOR LABORATORY PRESS: PLAINVIEW, NEW YORK, USA. ILLUS.
Publisher: Series: Cancer Surveys.
CODEN: CASUD7. ISSN: 0261-2429. ISBN: 0-87969-370-3.

DT Book
FS BR
LA ENGLISH
ED Entered STN: 14 Sep 1992
Last Updated on STN: 14 Sep 1992
CC Cytology - Human 02508
Pathology - Therapy 12512
Blood - Blood cell studies 15004
Blood - Lymphatic tissue and reticuloendothelial system 15008
Pharmacology - Immunological processes and allergy 22018
Neoplasms - Immunology 24003
Neoplasms - Pathology, clinical aspects and systemic effects 24004
Neoplasms - Therapeutic agents and therapy 24008
Immunology - General and methods 34502
IT Major Concepts
Blood and Lymphatics (Transport and Circulation); Immune System
(Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Oncology (Human Medicine,
Medical Sciences); Pharmacology

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
HUMAN IMMUNOTHERAPY

ORGN Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1991:229694 BIOSIS
DN PREV199191121154; BA91:121154
TI DESIGN OF A VIRUS-MODIFIED AUTOLOGOUS TUMOR VACCINE FOR ACTIVE-SPECIFIC
IMMUNOTHERAPY OF CANCER METASTASIS.
AU **SCHIRRMACHER V** [Reprint author]; VON HOEGEN P; AHLERT T;
HEICAPPELL R
CS DEUTSCHES KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENT, INST IMMUNOL GENET, IM NEUENHEIMER FELD
200, W-6900 HEIDELBERG 1, GERMANY
SO Archiv fuer Geschwulstforschung, (1991) Vol. 61, No. 1, pp. 23-27.
CODEN: ARGEAR. ISSN: 0003-911X.

DT Article
FS BA
LA ENGLISH

ED Entered STN: 9 May 1991
Last Updated on STN: 9 May 1991

AB Effective anti-metastatic therapy was achieved in a mouse tumor model by
combining surgery with post-operative immunotherapy using virus-modified
autologous tumor cells. No therapeutic effect was observed when using the

non-modified autologous tumor ESb for immunotherapy, which is only weekly immunogenic and highly metastatic. The viral modification was achieved by infecting the tumor with an avirulent strain of Newcastle Disease Virus (NDV), which led to expression of viral antigens and to an increase in the tumor cells' immunogenicity. Parameters which were of decisive influence for success or failure of therapy were the time of operation of the primary tumor, the dose of tumor cells and virus and the protocol and route of vaccination. We will report on the underlying mechanism of induction of protective anti-tumor immunity and on our ongoing efforts to transfer this type of cancer vaccine into the clinic. For application in cancer patients live virus-modified autologous **cancer vaccines** are prepared by first isolating intact single cells from fresh operation specimens, by inactivating these by 200 Gy and infecting them with an avirulent strain of NDV as worked out in the animal tumor model. We have observed that in the majority of cancer patients (colon cancer, mammary carcinoma, hypernephroma and melanoma) positive delayed type hypersensitivity skin responses can be elicited at the site of vaccine application.

- CC Biochemistry studies - General 10060
 Anatomy and Histology - Surgery 11105
 Pathology - Therapy 12512
 Blood - Lymphatic tissue and reticuloendothelial system 15008
 Pharmacology - General 22002
 Pharmacology - Clinical pharmacology 22005
 Pharmacology - Immunological processes and allergy 22018
 Neoplasms - Pathology, clinical aspects and systemic effects 24004
 Neoplasms - Carcinogens and carcinogenesis 24007
 Neoplasms - Therapeutic agents and therapy 24008
 Virology - Animal host viruses 33506
 Immunology - Bacterial, viral and fungal 34504
 Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508
 Allergy 35500
 Medical and clinical microbiology - Virology 36006
- IT Major Concepts
 Blood and Lymphatics (Transport and Circulation); Immune System
 (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Microbiology; Pharmacology;
 Surgery (Medical Sciences); Tumor Biology
- IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 MOUSE EPSTEIN BARR VIRUS NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS POSITIVE DELAYED TYPE
 HYPERSENSITIVITY VACCINATION POST-OPERATIVE ANTINEOPLASTIC-DRUG THERAPY
- ORGN Classifier
 Herpesviridae 03115
 Super Taxa
 dsDNA Viruses; Viruses; Microorganisms
 Taxa Notes
 Double-Stranded DNA Viruses, Microorganisms, Viruses
- ORGN Classifier
 Paramyxoviridae 03503
 Super Taxa
 Negative Sense ssRNA Viruses; Viruses; Microorganisms
 Taxa Notes
 Microorganisms, Negative Sense Single-Stranded RNA Viruses, Viruses
- ORGN Classifier
 Muridae 86375
 Super Taxa
 Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
 Taxa Notes
 Animals, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates, Nonhuman Mammals,
 Rodents, Vertebrates

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TI New differentially expressed stomach cancer markers identified through extended proteomics analysis on highly selected tumor samples.
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TI Enhancement of protective efficacy following intranasal immunization with vaccine plus a nontoxic LTK63 mutant delivered with nanoparticles.
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TI New ionic Amphiphile BIOVECTORTM as carrier of poor solubility drugs.
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TI The new vaccine adjuvant OM-174 is active by the intranasal route inducing both systemic and mucosal antibody responses to protein antigens in mice.
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TI Intra-pinna anti-tumor vaccination with self-replicating infectious RNA or with DNA encoding a model tumor antigen and a cytokine.
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TI Superiority of the ear pinna over muscle tissue as site for DNA vaccination.
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TI Superiority of the ear pinna over muscle tissue as site for DNA vaccination.
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TI In vitro and in situ modulation of tumor phenotype by TNF-alpha: Relation to metastasis.
- L10 ANSWER 9 OF 49 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI 8th International AEK Symposium of the Division of Experimental Cancer Research of the German Cancer Society (Heidelberg, Germany, March 29-31, 1995).
- L10 ANSWER 10 OF 49 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI A lacZ-transduced T-lymphoma induces immunity which suppresses micrometastatic growth and changes the pattern of liver metastasis.
- L10 ANSWER 11 OF 49 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI Immunoregulatory potential of a murine T cell lymphoma.
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TI Phenotypes and activation of fetal human lymphocytes.
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TI Different types of metastasis of one lymphoma seen by gene tagging.
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TI Both immune T-cells and IFN-alpha/beta treatment are necessary to inhibit FLC metastases in DBA/2 beige mice and ESb metastases in immunocompetent DBA/2 mice.
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TI AN IMMUNOLOGICAL ROLE FOR THE CB8 BETA-CHAIN.
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TI DESIGN OF A VIRUS-MODIFIED AUTOLOGOUS TUMOR VACCINE FOR ACTIVE-SPECIFIC IMMUNOTHERAPY OF CANCER METASTASIS.

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TI SPECIFIC ERADICATION OF MICROMETASTASES BY TRANSFER OF TUMOR-IMMUNE T CELLS FROM MAJOR-HISTOCOMPATIBILITY-COMPLEX CONGENIC MICE.

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TI THE ROLE OF CD4 AND CD8 IN T CELL FUNCTION.

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TI ROLE OF CD4 AND CD8 IN ENHANCING T-CELL RESPONSES TO ANTIGEN.

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TI MODIFICATION OF TUMOR CELLS BY A LOW DOSE OF NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS III. POTENTIATION OF TUMOR-SPECIFIC CYTOLYTIC T CELLS ACTIVITY VIA INDUCTION OF INTERFERON-ALPHA-BETA.

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TI INABILITY OF CD8-ALPHA' POLYPEPTIDES TO ASSOCIATE WITH P56L-C-K CORRELATES WITH IMPAIRED FUNCTION IN-VITRO AND LACK OF EXPRESSION IN-VIVO.

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TI EQUIVALENCE OF HUMAN AND MOUSE CD4 IN ENHANCING ANTIGEN RESPONSES BY A MOUSE CLASS II-RESTRICTED T CELL HYBRIDOMA.

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TI VIRUS MODIFIED TUMOR CELL VACCINES FOR ACTIVE SPECIFIC IMMUNOTHERAPY OF

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TI ANTIBODY 12-15 CROSS-REACTS WITH MOUSE FC-GAMMA RECEPTORS AND CD2 STUDY OF
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PROTEIN.
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TI PREVENTION OF METASTATIC SPREAD BY POSTOPERATIVE IMMUNOTHERAPY WITH
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THE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN PLUS ADDITIONAL SIGNALS.
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TI A CARBOHYDRATE EPITOPE SHARED BY MOUSE CD2 AND FCR PROTEINS INVOLVEMENT IN
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TI MODIFICATION OF TUMOR CELLS BY A LOW DOSE OF NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS II.
AUGMENTED TUMOR-SPECIFIC T CELL RESPONSE AS A RESULT OF CD-4 POSITIVE AND
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TI VIRAL MODIFICATION AS A MODEL FOR ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT STEPS DURING T
CELL ACTIVATION.
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TI CD4-POSITIVE HELPER T CELLS ARE REQUIRED FOR RESISTANCE TO A HIGHLY
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TI NEW ANTIGENS PRESENTED ON TUMOR CELLS CAN CAUSE IMMUNE REJECTION WITHOUT
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TI MORE THAN ONE SIGNAL REQUIRED FOR ACTIVATION OF TUMOR-SPECIFIC CTLP IN
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TI SUCCESSFUL APPLICATION OF NON-ONCOGENIC VIRUSES FOR ANTIMETASTATIC CANCER
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TI A ROLE FOR INTERFERON IN THE ENHANCEMENT OF TUMOR SPECIFIC CTL BY VIRAL
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 TI IMMUNORESISTANT METASTATIC TUMOR VARIANTS CAN RE-EXPRESS THEIR TUMOR
 ANTIGEN AFTER TREATMENT WITH DNA METHYLATION-INHIBITING AGENTS.

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 TI MODULATIONS OF TUMOR CELL IMMUNOGENICITY RESULTING IN INCREASE OF T CELL
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 TI EFFECTS OF MUTAGENS ON THE IMMUNOGENICITY OF MURINE TUMOR CELLS
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 E SCHIRRMACHER V/AU

L1 280 S E3
 L2 29 S E4
 L3 0 S L1 AND ACTIVATION BY CANCER VACCINE
 L4 7 S L1 AND CANCER VACCINE
 L5 0 S L2 AND CANCER VACCINE
 L6 12 S L2 AND CANCER

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 L8 90 S E4
 L9 4 S L7 AND CANCER VACCINES
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 L10 49 S E3
 L11 19 S E4